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Scott II-97—50,000—4-11-46.

ESPH (1944) Department.

MS SERIES.

G.O. NO. 2459 P.H.

17

Dated 4.9.1944.

[Despatch Abstract.]

Cholera — South Kanara District — Final Report — July 1943 — March 1944 — Recorded.

Ref.C.No.16938-A4-43. South Kanara District Board Office,
Mangalore, dated the 16th May 1944.

From

Sri A.Laxminarayana Rao, B.A.B.L.,
President, District Board, South Kanara.

To

The Director of Public Health,
M a d r a s.

DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH
19 MAY 1944
MADRAS

Sir,

17 MAY 1944 Subject:- Cholera - South Kanara District [illegible] Report - Transmission - Intimated.

Ref:- Your Ref.C.No.17894-Spl-44 dated 10-5-1944.

The final report D.Dis.No.914-44 dated 17-4-44 of the District Health Officer, South Kanara on cholera has been sent now through the Collector of South Kanara for transmission to Government.

For President.

Copy to the Collector of South Kanara, with reference to this office Ref.C.No.16938-43-A4 dated 16-5-1944.

abk/16/5.

16/5/44.

(P.T.O.)

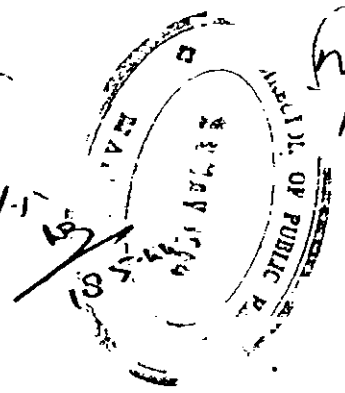
No. en 4864/ccm

Forwarded to the Director of Public Health,
Madras.

The notification declaring the district as free from cholera has been sent for publication on 18-4-44

Mayavaram
19.5.44

for Collector



D.H.S. 14/44.

Office of the District Health Officer,
South Kanara, Mangalore,
Dated 17-4-1944.

From

Dr. V. Rama Ayy, M.B.B.S., B.S.Sc.,
Health Officer, South Kanara.
District

The Director of Public Health, Madras,

The President, District Board, South Kanara.

Sir,

Sub: Cholera - Final report submitted.

I submit herewith my final report showing the incidence of cholera in this district from July 1943 and completely subsided by the end of March 44.

The disease was prevalent in 136 Villages, in all the taluks except Coondapur with attacks and 815 deaths, during the period, as per details shown below:

Taluk	No. of infected Villages.	Attacks.	Deaths.
1. Coondapur	4	16	2
2. Karkal	31	332	259
3. Kasargod	49	299	182
4. Mangalore	18	94	54
5. Puttur	34	461	318
6. Udipi			
Total:	136	1242	815

The incidence was very severe in Kasargod, Mangalore and Udipi Taluks.

2. Epidemiological features of the outbreak and method of introduction and spread.

The onset of the epidemic was in South Trikarpur and Padne Villages during the month of July 1943 in Kasargod Taluk. The source of infection in first few cases was not traceable as they were only stray cases. These also subsequently broke out in the same villages in different parts during the first week of august 1943 and the source of infection in these cases was from Payyanur of Malabar District. It began to spread to almost all the villages adjoining Malabar district in a severe form. In the southern portion of Kasargod Taluk, the disease was prevalent in a severe form in all thevillages around Manjeshwar and the infection to all the other villages was imparted from Mangalore Municipality.

In Mangalore Taluk the disease was prevalent in all the villages, specially river-side villages within a radius of about 16 miles from Mangalore town, as on enquiry with the contacts or the relatives of the deceased it was found out that the deceased had been to Mangalore town with his merchandise fish etc., for sale and returned to the Village from the infected areas.

In Udipi Taluk, the epidemic first broke out in Shirva Village with 3 attacks and 2 deaths. The infection was not traceable to any source from outside, but as it began to spread in the neighbouring villages of Mangalore Taluk it has to be considered that the infection was imported to Udipi Taluk, from the adjoining Taluk of Mangalore, similarly the infection in Puttur and Karkal Taluks also was imported from the neighbouring Kasargod and Mangalore Taluks respectively.

3. The special features of the epidemic in Kasargod Mangalore and Udipi Taluks was, that it was mostly prevalent in particular localities of all the coastal villages and the river side villages. The infection and mortality was found to be high amongst the poorer classes. It continued to spread in such localities, specially on the banks of rivers where the drinking water supplies have not been properly protected. The shallow,

unprotected wells, on river sides, were also a source of infection in some localities, specially among the fishermen community.

4. Progression of the disease:-

The incidence of Cholera during 1943-44 was of a severe form and accorded in a large number of villages when compared with previous years. The rise was in September 43 to January 1944 and suddenly began to decline in ~~Feb~~ and March 1944. The surface flowings into the shallow wells at the ~~end~~ end of the south west monsoon and the North east monsoon may also be considered as one of the reasons for the spread of cholera during this season. The epidemic of 1926 and 1928 was also of a similar nature where the infection was severe during the months of September to November. The reasons for such incidence may be attributed to the use for drinking water from the shallow well, during the commencement of the North East Monsoon after the closure of the Sputh West Monsoon. It is not possible to have any protection to these type of shallow wells, among the poorer classes as these wells are situated, en river side villages, with sand beds and surrounded with sand on all sides. The portion of the villages, with the few houses in the locality forms a foci of infection for the particular locality. The nature of ~~drinking~~ dwelling in this district Viz: scattered nature of houses, will not permit the infection being spread throughout the village.

5. The disease completely subsided in Kasargod Taluk by the end of December 1943 whereas it continued in Udipi taluk in a severe form in January 1944. In Mangalore Taluk, there was a ~~mix~~ lull for about 20 days in December and it again broke out in 5 old infected village with 42 attacks and 24 deaths during January and February 1944. It has now completely subsided in all the taluks by the end of March 1944.

The incidence of Cholera during each month is follows:

Month	Attack	death.
January 1943.	6	5
July.		
August.	60	32
September	364	245
October	240	137
November	179	116
December	213	149
January 44	123	109
February 44	38	19
March 44	9	3
Total:	1242	815

6. Action taken:-

When it was found that Cholera was revalent in an epidemic form at Payyanur of Malabar district, it was suspected that the infection may be imported at a y moment to this district. I requested the revenue department on 28-6-1943 to instruct the village officers of the adjoining villages of Malbar, to be on the alert and to report even suspected cases. The Collector of the District was kindly enough to issue necessary instruction in the matter.

There was only one Cholera inoculation out fit availables in this district and as this was not sufficient to carry on the work, two additional complete inoculation outfits with spare parts were supplied by the District Board. All the indents for the supply of the drugs equipment and appliances were also sanctioned by the District Board in time.

Cholera inspectors were employed for adopting preventive measures in the infected villages as the range Health Inspectors were not able to cope with the situation. The Cholera inspections were provided with a peon and they were permitted to incur expences for inoculation purposes.

and disinfectants.T.O.

The details of the temporary staff employed for the control and prevention of Cholera are as follows: -

	From	To
1. Dr.Sagra.B.Narnappa Parkera	13-8-43	to 31-3-44
2. K. Sanjeeva	30-8-43	to 4-2-44
3. B.Laxmana	15-9-43	to 30-11-43
4. K.M.Padmasekar	6-9-43	to 19-12-43.
5. Rama Kaipunjal	4-9-43	to 9-11-43
6. Challa Reddy	15-9-43	to 26-10-43.
7. E.D.Ananda	21-10-43	to 13-11-43.
8. D.Sheshappa Shetty	10-12-43	to 29-12-43

7. On receipt of information about the prevelance of Cholera I made every attempt to take immediate preventive measures. The District Health Officer visited 77 villages and conducted anticholera inoculations and other preventive measures in the infected villages. Issued necessary instructions to the Health staff to adopt future preventive measures. Cholera Vaccine was obtained from the Municipal Health Officer Calicut and used for inoculation purposes in all the infected villages and in other villages to afford protection to the general public. An allotment of Rs.5850/- was sanctioned by the District Board for the control and prevention of Cholera in the District. Compulsory preventive inoculations, under section 75 of the Madras Public Health Act, were declared by the Collector of South Kanara in Mangalore and Kasargod taluks in September 1943 and in January. These declarations were duly published in the South Kanara District gazzettes in the months referred to above. Arrangements were made to take suitable action against the defaulters who failed to to carry out the instructions issued to them by the Public Health staff.

During the months of November and December 1343 the important fairs and festivals are held in the District. The Health staff was concentrated in the festival centres also, so that the fairs and festivals may pass off without any incidence of cholera. I found that there were no cases at the festival centres.

8. Preventive cholera inoculations were conducted as a compulsory measure for the prevention of Cholera. The Medical practitioners were also supplied with cholera vaccine, for conducting inoculations. There were no mishaps or bad sequel after inoculations.

The following statement shows the action taken in each taluk for the control and prevention and Cholera.

Taluks.	No. of houses disinfected.	Wells chlorinated.	No. of persons inoculated.
1. Coondapur	-	-	40
2 Karkal	12	19	2005
3. Kasargod	172	164	40529
4. Mangalore	230	350	56638
5. Puttur	43	84	12075
6. Udipi	331	631	52344
Totals	788	1247	163631

The following additionals measures were also adopted.
1. Treatment of patient where it was actually necessary.
2. Segregation of the patients wherever possible.
3. Propaganda and distribution of leaflets on Cholera.
4. Prohibition of the sale of unwholesome food and shooting of rubbish etc. in front of eating houses and coffee hotels.
5. and othere preventive measures required for the control and prevention of Cholera.

General: I am glad to report that the Collector of South Kanara and the President District Board South Kanara co-operated with the District Health staff and rendered help for the prevention of Cholera in the District.

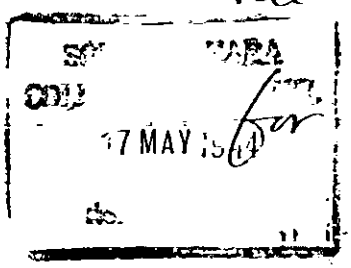
VS/1744 Copy to the Collector of S. Kanara

Dis No 9[illegible]/44 dated 17.4.44 of the District Health officer South Kanara

Rocno 16938/43 A4

Forwarded to the Director of Public Health Madras, through the Collector of South Kanara

for transmission to Government



for PRESIDENT, DISTRICT BOARD, SOUTH KANARA.

16.5.44

16.-5-44.

16.5.44

Office of the Director of Public Health,
Egmore, Madras,
R.No.17894-Epi./1944 Dated 26th May, 1944.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Department,
Fort St. George, Madras.

Sir,

28 MAY 1944

Forwarded.

The epidemic wave of cholera which was progressing Northwards in Malabar reached South Kanara district by the end of July 1943, and prevailed there for about nine months with a total of 1242 cases and 815 deaths. All the taluks were infected except Coondapur. 1,63,431 persons were given anti-cholera inoculations. The control measures were satisfactory.

26713

27/5/44

for Director of Public Health,
Madras.

ks.27.5.44.

Education & P.H. Department.

Public Health Branch.

REMINDER.

To The Director of Public Health

Hadnes.

I have the honour to invite ~~his attention to this matter~~ attention to

28901

Letter No. 26715/1 E1PH dated 8.6.44 and

to request that the reply to it may be expedited

~~request that this reminder may be returned at once~~

with information as to—

(1) the stage at which the matter now is,

(2) ~~the date by which a reply may be expected,~~

(3) ~~the circumstances which have caused the delay.~~

Officer Education & P.H. Signature. Clarence Colmer 27/6/44

Station Fort St George

Dated 26-6-44

Designation. Deputy Lieutenant Governor

SUBJECT. as 26/6/44 MAS 26/6/44

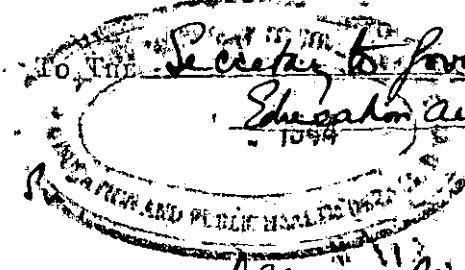
Malaria - Scientific Research Institute

Annual Report - July 1943 - March 1944.

P.T.O.

REPLY.

TO THE Secretary to Government
Education and public Health Dept



36020

Necessary particulars have been called for from the Dt Health Officers. I shall send my reply soon

for Director of Public Health

8/7/44

E & P. H(E1)
May be filed 25.7.44

10.7.44

10/7/44

10/7/44

I/E and P.H Dept
E1

Cyclo 26713 from the D. P. H R^M 17894-Epi./44 dated 26.5.44

Subject

Cholera. South Kanara District - Final Report - July 1943 to March 1944.

26713/E1 PH 8.6.44.

Memo

Sir, Para 6 of the final report of the D.H.O South Kanara on the outbreak of Cholera in the district from July 1943 to March 1944, forwarded with the cyclo cited above it is stated that there was only one Cholera inoculation outfit available in this office and that as this was not sufficient to carry on the work, two additional outfits were supplied by the D.C. B. ~~The D.P.H was requested to state why only~~ The attention of the D.P.H is invited to Rule 6 of the Cholera (Prevention and Control in non municipal Areas) Rules 1942 and he is requested to state why

Ans pl

reg: Cholera inoculation ...

DHO's Offices and whether all the offices of the DHOs are not fully supplies with ... cholera inoculation outfits

To the DPH

W/26

Cholera - South Kanara District - Final Report for July 1943 to March 1944 -

ER 28-6

Refn Letter from the DPH - No 7-7-44

Memo No 26713-321 PH dt 26-7-44

~~The attention of the DPH is invited to the reference cited on the subject noted above and he~~ is requested to expedite his reply

KRB
25-7-44

To the DPH

27/7

32 (a).

Public Health Department | Received ..... Registered 4015

From (Name) Rao Bahadur, Dr. R. Adiseshan
Dip., Hyg., (Camb)
Designation Director of Public Health
Egmore, Madras,
Station M A D R A S.

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health
Department,
Fort St.George, M A D R A S.

Enclosures: 1944

R.No. 17894-Epi/44 dated 7th August 1944.

Sir

Sub: Cholera--South Kanara District--Final Report--
Inoculation outfits--July 43 to March 1944.
Ref: Memorandum No. 26713-3 El P.H. dated 26--7--44.

The information called for will be furnished shortly. Particulars are still due from some of the District Health Officers who have been again asked to expedite their replies.

for Director of Public Health,
Madras.

H.V.S. 8/8.

17/28

Chalana - South Kanana District - Final Edn + P.H(E)

Report - July 1943 - March 1944.

Memo no 26713-4 E1 PH dy 24-8-44.

The attention of the D.P.H is invited to his
4th Letter R-no 17 896 Epi dy 7-8-44 on the subject mentioned
above, and he is requested to ~~[illegible]~~ this reply.
Also that
HRB ~~must be expedited~~ is sent as expeditiously
as possible.

D.P.H. Ayr
Yours

28/8

F. 32 (a).

Public Health Department

From (Name) Dr.R.H. Mathew, M.B.B.S. B.S.Sc., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.(Camb) M.R.C.P.,
Designation Director of Public Health,
Station Madras.

Received ..... Registered .....

To

The Secretary to Government,
Education and Public Health Department,
Madras.

Enclosures:

R. No. 17894-Epi-44 dated 25th August 1944.

Sir,

Sub: Cholera - South Kanara District - Final Report - July 1943 to March 1944.

Ref: Government Memorandum No.26713-El-P.H. dated 8-6-44

DEPUTY SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT
31 AUG 1944
EDUCATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

43289

In view of the infrequency and mildness of the cholera epidemic in South Kanara District, the District Health Officer had with him in reserve only one cholera inoculation outfit. He was, however, able to secure two more cholera inoculation sets and spare syringes immediately on the outbreak of cholera.

All the District Health Officers have in stock in their offices the minimum number of cholera inoculation outfits prescribed except the District Health Officers of Salem, South Arcot

P.T.O.

The Nilgiris, West Godavari, Kistna, East Godavari, Guntur. South Kanara and Vizagapatam(South). These Health Officers have been instructed to keep in reserve the full complement of Inoculation outfits as required by Rules. In some cases the stock is in excess of the prescribed minimum.

for Director of Public Health, Madras.

AHR/29-8.

D/D 6713

EVP 44(E)

Cholera - South Kanara District - Final

40/4/9 Report - July 1943 - March 1944 -

Recorded :-

Lic-1 — C.M. 26713 from the P.D.B. South Kanara

Ref. C.M. 16938 - A4-43 dy 16.5.44.

Lic-2 Extract of the Collector of South Kanara's N.Dis.

4866/44 dy 17.5.44

Lic-3 Extract of the DPH R.M. 17894-1 Epi dy 26.5.44

DPH-Lic-2 & 3 from the DPH R.M. 17894-Epi-dy 29.5.44

Orders/ms

2459 P.H.D. 4-9-44 Re cholera inoculation

Recorded outfit in office? Are medical

D.D.O.'s office full

supplied.

A3

See draft memo below for approval

1/5 AT

To

The P.D.B.

South Kanara

D.P.H.

D.A.R.

29-5-44

Rep. 1-6-44

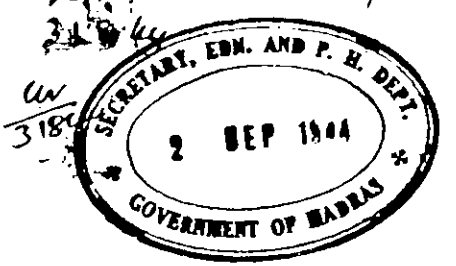
E & P. 14/E.

12-13 [Issued as Memo No. 26713-1E1PH dy 8.6.44]

16-17 C [No. 43289 from the DPH R No. 17894-Epi 44 dy 25-8-

The Rly of the DPH on pages 16-17 C.7 may be perused." May be circulated to A4 with reference KAB to his Note on page 1 ante.

31.8.44



CW 31/8

CC 31/8/44

AB

Forwarded as to issue of the draft on p. 1 ante

CW 2/9/44

Issue

CC 2/9/44